

THE BULLETIN.

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MAYSVILLE, SEP. 22 1864

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEORGE B. MCLELLAN,
OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GEORGE H. PENDLETON,
OF OHIO.

ONLY FOUR FOR LINCOLN.—The Peoria Mail states that there are only four Germans in that city, out of seven hundred German voters, that will vote for Lincoln. Four years ago Lincoln got nearly five hundred German votes in this city. That's about the way the thing is going all round this fall. Here in Quincy, Lincoln won't get enough votes from the Germans to make seed of. They hate him, if possible, worse than the Democrats do.—Quincy (Ill.) Herald.

THE FIRST GUN FROM ILLINOIS—HURRAH!—The city election in Alton, Illinois, lately held, was hotly contested on party grounds. It resulted in the success of the McClellan ticket by from two to three hundred majority. In 1860, Lincoln carried Alton by thirteen majority.

Those who wish to subscribe for a Family Medical Journal, can not take a better one than HALL'S JOURNAL OF HEALTH. Send your address, with the price, \$1.50, to 44 Irving Place, New York City.

There has been another terrible accident in a Catholic Church. The Church of the Transfiguration, in St. Petersburg, tumbled down and buried six thousand people beneath its ruins. If people will build such enormous structures they should make them stronger.

Shipwreck in the Gulf of Mexico.
TWENTY-SEVEN PERSONS AT SEA ON A RAFT. The New Orleans Times says:

On the 3d inst, at 6 A. M., as the U. S. steamer Circassian was on her passage from Galveston to Sabine Pass, the lookout discovered a boat about ten miles distant. The steamer was immediately headed for the boat, and in about one hour's time it was reached, and it was found to contain Capt. T. P. Mott, master of the stern-wheel steamer W. V. Gillum, of New Orleans, and eight of her crew. She was loaded with lumber, and was bound to Matamoros. On board of her, including crew, passengers, and two females there were thirty-six persons.

On the 30th the weather became rough, and the wind blew very fresh, and the Gillum labored very hard but she apparently rode the storm out in safety. But on the morning of the 1st inst., the weather became very fine, and just as all hands on board were going to breakfast, they were suddenly startled to find that their vessel was falling to pieces. Every one was now in the greatest excitement, and it was soon discovered that the ship was breaking up. Her upper machinery soon went over her side, and her sides crushed out. A part of her stern, with the cabin attached, broke off, and the lumber soon floated off her. Every one now had to save themselves the best they could on the floating cargo and wreck, as there was only one boat attached to the Gillum.

The first place adopted was to build a raft of the lumber, which was at once commenced, and one about twenty feet wide by seventy-five long was, after a good deal of hard work, patched together. Then twenty-four men, the two females and the cabin boy, took up their quarters on this frail structure, there to remain until taken off by some passing vessel, or relieved of their sufferings by death. All this took place in latitude 28, 24 east, longitude 92 54 west. Captain Mott, with eight men, then took the boat, and attempted to tow. But after several hours hard work it was found that they did not gain any headway, so after a long consultation, it was decided that the boat should be cast off from the raft, and go in search of assistance, and, accordingly, on the morning of the 3d, the boat was picked up by the Circassian.

Capt. Churchill crowded all steam for Sabine Pass, and the gunboats Gertrude and Penquo were sent out in search of the raft. Early on the morning of the 5th the lookout on board of the Circassian discovered a small sail to the eastward. She bore down for her, and in one hour and a half's time there was one of the most happy scenes ever witnessed at sea as the Circassian neared the little craft, which proved to be the little Mexican schooner Corey, from Tampico for New Orleans. The excitement became very great, for with the aid of glasses it was discovered that she was full of people. In a short time the two vessels reached each other, and such a scene as was witnessed on board of the good old Circassian, one seldom ever hears of or witnesses.

The crew of the Circassian manned their rigging and gave the little schooner and its precious cargo of rescued human beings three rousing cheers. They were picked up by the schooner on the morning of the 3d inst. The Circassian's boats were soon alongside of the schooner, and the men and women were soon transferred to the decks of the Circassian.

Twelve of the number were found sick and badly sunburnt, and by order of Capt. Churchill the whole party was furnished with plenty of hot coffee, tea and eatables, and the sick were attended to by Dr. Steadman. The only provisions on board of the raft were ten gallons of water, four hams and one barrel of dried apples. They had decided on the morning on which they were rescued to eat lots to see which one of their number should be slain for food for the rest.

GREAT BARGAINS!!

In order to reduce my present very large stock of China and Glass-ware, and to make room for my Fall Importations, I will from this date sell all goods in my stock at the cheapest New York cash prices—wholesale and retail, without adding charges for package, freight, or other expenses.
R. ALBERT,
241st, one door below G. Arthur's Confectionery, Mayville, Ky., August 11th, 1864.

The Policy of the Radicals.

How is it possible ever to restore the Union, while the civil policy which now controls the action of Congress and directs the mind of the executive, shall continue to prevail. Mr. COLFAX, the present Speaker of the House of Representatives, is a fair exponent of the radical ideas which control both Mr. Lincoln and Congress, and that our readers may know what are his views, we give the following extract from one of his recent speeches:

"The laws put upon the statute book during the last three years must be obeyed. The law of confiscation, which confiscates the slaves of every rebel, is one of them that must be obeyed. Congress also passed another law, declaring that the slave of every Union man, as well as of every rebel, who fights in this war for the Union shall be free; and that, too, must be obeyed. It passed another law repealing the fugitive slave law, so that if they have any slave-hunting to do hereafter they can do it themselves. It passed another law, that no man whose hands are red with the blood of your brothers, and fathers, and husbands, and children, shall occupy a seat in the councils of the nation, and that before any man comes as a member to Congress he shall swear that he has not voluntarily borne arms against the Union or aided and abetted the cause of the rebellion. If when they come back they have no men there who can take that oath, let them wait for another generation, one that will not be responsible for the grief and mourning which desolate Northern homes, and the death which fills so many graveyards with your friends and brothers."

It is not very likely that the people of the South, now in rebellion, with such a prospect as Mr. Colfax holds out to them, will very speedily signify a disposition to come back into the Union. Nor can any sensible man for a moment imagine that a restoration of the Union, will ever be achieved through the instrumentality of such men as Mr. Colfax and his radical friends, now, unfortunately for the country, in possession of the power of the republic. If these acts of Congress are permitted to remain upon the statute book, with such men in power to enforce them, there is no person now living who will ever see a restoration of the Union. If the people would accomplish so desirable an object, as a harmonious mingling of the people of the North and South again, in one fraternal Union, such as we once had, they must with relentless purpose set about the work of sweeping from power all such fanatical madmen as Colfax and his party.

What would these radicals do with the people of the South, supposing for a moment they could by their military power conquer them into obedience, while waiting a generation for men enough to arise, qualified to occupy seats in the councils of the nation? Of course, govern them as conquered people, make laws for them, and if resistive under such tyranny, whip them again into obedience, and go on whipping them, until in the course of nature the southern boys who were too young to take part in the war had grown to eligible age for legislation. And all this, Mr. Colfax and his party propose doing in their extra-constitutional way, to create a "loyal population" in the South. The truth is, they do not want a restoration of the Union, with the rights and institutions of the people of the South, to continue as they are under the constitution, and Mr. Colfax in this speech is frank enough to admit it. They want "loyal population" in the South, and that means a population educated under the narrow and fanatical legislation of the radicals, to break down institutions which are deep rooted in the civil and social organizations of the country and as old as society itself. They want anything that will take away from the people of the South their slaves, destroy their social system, and break up their property, even if they thereby sacrifice the constitution and the Union itself.

We clip the following from the St. Louis Republican:

CHICAGO CONVENTION.
There are several hundred Kentuckians here, many of them from Owensboro and vicinity, which is the scene of daily recurring murders and outrages by a negro regiment stationed there for the purpose of freeing the slaves thereabouts. Many were not allowed to leave the town, but some others got away by having two persons who were "loyal residents" to vouch for them, upon which they obtained the necessary pass.—The following is a copy:

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
OWENSBORO, KY., August 20, 1864.
No. 238.
—has permission to go from Owensboro, Kentucky, to Louisville, Kentucky, for the purpose of going to Chicago, Illinois.
Good for five days.
By order of
JOHN S. BISHOP,
Lt. Col. 10th U. S. Colored Infantry,
Commanding Post.

Thomas J. Neal, 1st Lieut. and Adj't.
Governor Seymour and thirty-two other gentlemen from New York and other Eastern States, took copies of this pass for the purpose of exhibiting it to their constituents at home, as a specimen of administration rule in Kentucky. A sturdy old fellow was asked, "Mr. Neal, let us see your pass."—"There, sir, there," said he, pulling out and holding up a wad of greenbacks, "that lets me through the lines of old Abe's nigger officers quicker than all the loyalty I could ever be to in a lifetime." The member of the Legislature from Davies county—a good Union man—had also to worship at the shrine of this salutary Bishop before he could get a pass to come to the Convention.

The October number of Godey is received, and is, as usual, excellent. From it we copy the following:

ADVANCE OF PRICE OF GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—Owing to the enormous increase in the price of paper, and of every article in our business, more than 100 per cent, that is, double, we are obliged to increase the club subscription of the Lady's Book, to what prices will be announced in our November number. We cannot receive clubs at the old price.

Sam'l McKee—The Abolition Assistant Elector for this District.

We do not know who this Sam'l McKee is, never having heard of him in the political world before; but he has had the vanity to inflict upon the people of this District, a printed pamphlet of fifteen pages, containing a mass of crude, stupid and nonsensical views on the subject of the political issues of the day. If his readers are as dull, ignorant and malignant as he, they may relish his dish of nonsense, for no enlightened and right minded man can read it without intense disgust. It is the veriest rignomole of ignorance, stupidity and venom, that we have ever seen.

The only clear ideas the reader will be enabled to glean from his labyrinth of words, are, that he is an intense abolitionist, appointed by a Louisville Committee, calling itself Union, assistant elector for this district; that as negro troops can shoot rebels, they will make effective soldiers, and, therefore, ought to be taken from their masters, and placed in the service; that he believes Kentucky slaveholders, are "southern sympathizers and traitors," and "are this day doing twice as much for the rebellion as they have done for the Union;" and that "conservative Union men, peace Democrats are Secessionists," are all alike. These are the only clear and intelligible ideas in the whole pamphlet.

Among other downright falsifications of plain truths, he pretends to show from the recent census returns, that of the negro population of South Carolina, seventy-three per cent of these are of mixed blood, while in Massachusetts only a little over thirty per cent are mulattoes; and that in Mississippi the population is eighty-three per cent, while in New York it is only fifteen. We have before us the Census Returns of 1860, and they show no such results. In South Carolina the negroes of mixed blood are only six per cent, while in Mississippi they are but eight. This is about as near the truth as an abolition elector can well come.

Mr. McKee's genius and information may be equal to the command of a negro company, but it is manifestly not equal to the political leadership of an enlightened district like the ninth. He will be better employed in recruiting negroes, and the employment will no doubt be more congenial with his tastes, than meeting upon the stump his formidable competitors for electoral honors.

A CHINESE WEDDING IN HIGH LIFE.

The Alta Californian tells the following: Sacramento street about Kearney, was all agog last night. Old John, young John and Johnes were around and lively; crackers were blazing like Fourth of July or Chinese New Year's and to the most cursory observer it was evident that something unusual was going on among the representatives of the Celestial Empire in San Francisco. On inquiry, we learned that the cause of all this unwonted rejoicing and excitement was the marriage of Mr. Tom Quan, of the firm of Hong, Yuen & Co. to Miss Lay Nue, a little faded daughter of one of the families of China, who arrived by the Cornelia, a day or two since. She was sent out by her parents, who, as it is usual in such cases, negotiated the matter and never saw her present life until last night or even caught a glimpse of the outside of the barbarian city in which she is here after to reside, having been brought ashore in a covered chair, and conveyed to her apartments with the greatest precautions against her seeing or being seen by anybody. The wedding ceremony was performed according to the Chinese custom, and also by a magistrate according to the statutes of California. The Chinese merchants of the city furnished a sumptuous wedding dinner last evening to which a large number of guests sat down, and the couple were the recipients of numerous presents from the friends of the bridegroom. The ceremonies terminated in a fire-cracker blow out, a la mode de Chine. This is said to be the second or third marriage of the higher mercantile class of Chinese which has taken place in California. The bride has artificially dwarfed feet, and is said to be a beauty according to the definition of the term generally accepted in Mongolian lands.

From St. Petersburg—The Terrible Catastrophe at the Church of the Transfiguration.
The Siberian pest is leaving us, taking with it all the anxiety and excitement; nevertheless we cannot remain without calamity. Last week we had to suffer one of a unique character. Some time ago it was remarked that the church of the Transfiguration was unsafe, and measures were taken to put the church in repair. Last week when the men were at work, the scaffolding trembled and on inquiring it was found that one of the numerous granite columns supporting the gigantic cupola was broken. Of course all the workmen left the church, and the news spread through St. Petersburg. The other day all the adjoining streets were crowded with pedestrians all going toward, and straggling to, entering the church, which was soon overcrowded, as was also the square around the church. When the edifice was densely crowded a crack was heard, the crowd frantically rushed toward the door; but as the outside crowd was pressing against the entry it was impossible to get out. At this moment the church tumbled down, burying every one beneath its ruins. This was a work of a second.

This church was one of the largest of St. Petersburg, calculated to contain a least six thousand persons, and as at the time of the catastrophe the building was over crowded. I leave it to you to imagine the number of the victims. Till now not one person has been saved, although a great number of workmen are removing the ruins. Many dead bodies have been recovered and given to their relatives, but very often there was none to claim them, as the church buried the whole family.

Ninus, the Assyrian King, about 2200 years B. C., led against the Bactrians an army of 1,700,000 horses and 16,000 chariots, armed with scythes.

French China, Glass and Queensware!
A fine new stock at below Cincinnati prices, at
H. ALBERT'S
Model China Store, 2d Street.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 20—9:30 A. M.

To Maj. Gen. Dix:
Yesterday Maj. Gen. Sheridan attacked Early—fought a great battle, and won a splendid victory. Over 2,500 prisoners were captured, also nine battle flags and five pieces of artillery.

The rebel Generals Gordon and Rhodes were killed, and three other general officers wounded. All of the enemy's killed and most of their wounded are in our hands. The details are stated in the following official telegrams received by this Department:

The Department learns with deep regret that we lost General Russell, killed.

"HARRIS'S FERRY, Sept. 10, 7 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:
I have just heard from the front. Our cavalry under Averill and Merritt engaged Breckinridge Corps at Darksville at daylight, and up to 1 o'clock had driven him beyond Stevenson depot, a distance of seven miles, killing and wounding quite a number, and capturing 200 prisoners from Gordon's division.

On the center and left the enemy were driven about three miles beyond the Op-pan into a line of earthworks, our infantry attacking them in position.

Since then, as the officer left, he could distinctly hear heavy artillery firing, and is still continuing to this hour. Every indication is most favorable to us.

Signed] [Jno D. Stevenson, Brigadier General.

Harris's Ferry, Sept. 20—7:40 A. M.

To E. M. Stanton:

I have just heard from the front that Sheridan has defeated the enemy, capturing 2,500 prisoners, five pieces of artillery and nine battle flags.

The Rebel Generals Gordon and Rhodes were killed, and York wounded. Our loss was about 2,000. Gen. Russell of the 6th Corps was killed. Gen. McIntosh lost a leg.

The enemy escaped up the valley under cover of night. Sheridan is in Winchester. [Signed] J. D. Stevenson, Brigadier General.

General's Upton, McIntosh and Chapman wounded.

General Sheridan transmits to General Grant the following official report, which has just been received by the Department.

Winchester, Va., Sept. 10—7:30 P. M.
Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant:

I have the honor to report that I attacked the forces of Gen. Early on the Berryville pike, at the crossing of the Op-pan Creek, and after a most stubborn and sanguinary engagement, which lasted from early in the morning until 5 o'clock, completely defeated him, driving him through Winchester, capturing about 2,000 prisoners, five pieces of artillery, nine army flags and most of their wounded.

The Rebel Generals Rhodes and Gordon were killed and three other General officers wounded. Most of the enemy's wounded and all their killed fell into our hands.

Our losses are severe, among them Gen. D. A. Russell, commanding a division in the Sixth Corps, who was killed by a cannon ball. General Upton, McIntosh and Chapman were wounded.

I cannot tell our losses. The conduct of the officers and men was most superb. They charged and carried every position taken up by the rebels from Op-pan Creek to Winchester. The rebels were strung in numbers, and very obstinate in their fighting.

I desire to mention to the Lieutenant General Commanding the gallant conduct of General Wright, Crook, Emory, Torbert, and the officers and men under their command.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Maj. Gen. Com'd'g

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Passengers by the mailboat to-day report that on Friday a large body of rebel cavalry made a raid on our reserve herd of cattle opposite Harrison's Landing and succeeded in carrying off the entire lot of about 2,500.

The guard of about 200 men of the 13th Pennsylvania cavalry, of course, could not do much against such heavy odds. Our cavalry started in pursuit, and it was believed that before night the entire lot would be re-captured.

THE POST OF ATLANTA.

—The Richmond Examiner says, now, with too much truth:

"It is certain that Atlanta has been abandoned by our troops. We do not know whether the guns were left or not. The loss of the place is otherwise without material importance. As a military post it had no value whatever. It was once important as the junction of railroads, and has ceased to be so since the railroads of the north were lost."

There is truth in this, notwithstanding the great importance once attached by the rebels to the post. It is not now the focus of Southern power. To make the army effective, we must have Hood's army.

Advices from Atlanta report that the principal foundries and workshops were removed by the rebels prior to their evacuation, which fact shows the rumors current two months back to that effect were correct. It was then said that some of the manufacturers were being removed to Augusta and Columbus, and the inference is they are already in operation at those points.

The removal of those works so long ago as June, shows pretty clearly that the rebels had then given up their hopes of being able to hold Atlanta, and they clung to it more for *clat* than for any other reason.—Joe Johnston, it will be remembered, when he turned the command over to Hood, told him almost to his face that he could not remain in Atlanta; but Hood entertained a different view, and he now finds that Johnston was the shrewdest man of the two.

PEACE.—This idea—the necessity for peace—is becoming so thoroughly incorporated in the hearts and wishes of the American people that no amount of sophistry or chicanery can eradicate it, and if the signs of the times do not mislead, we are warranted in saying that next November it will be thundered into the ears of the dynasty that now misrules and would continue that misrule, in such tones as will cause an awakening from the lethargy into which it has fallen. Then regret will predominate in its fall, not for political sins, but that it overthrew its empire, its power ended, its extinct past reversion, and the country saved.—Charlotte Argus.

There will be \$3,500,000 revenue from friction matches.

IF YOU WANT A FASHIONABLE SUIT OF

Fall Clothing!
CALL ON
JERRY F. YOUNG,
AT BLUM & BECHINGERS RED CORNER!

FALL FASHIONS!

Mrs. E. J. WROTEN
RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that she has returned from the East with the newest

Styles and Fashions IN MILLINERY!

She has a large and varied assortment of HATS, including the ORIOLE, IMPERIAL, and other recherche styles, BONNETS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, &c.
Mayville, Ky., Sept. 15th, 1864-2mo.

SILVER PLATED WARE!—CASTORS SPOONS, FORKS, TABLE CUTLERY, &c., AT LOWEST CINCINNATI PRICES
dec17 R. ALBERT, 2d street

Fruit Jars
Of all kinds and Sizes, at
aug 4 SEATON & BRODRICK'S.

Britannia and Japanned Ware!
A FINE STOCK OF BRITANNIA WARE AND TEA TRAYS AND WAITERS, very cheap, at

dec17 R. ALBERT'S 2d street.

EDUCATION!

THE SISTERS OF THE VISITATION
WILL OPEN THEIR

NEW ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES,
I MAYSVILLE, MASON CO. KY.,

On the First Monday of September.

This Establishment is conducted by the Religious Sisters of the Visitation, an order founded by St. Francis de Sales, in 1610. The members of this Institute devote themselves chiefly to the instruction of Young Ladies, in principles of Virtue and in the various branches of a finished English and Ornamental Education.

The course of instruction comprises Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, the use of Maps and Globes, Prose and Poetical Composition, Sacred and Profane History, Chronology, Mythology, Rhetoric, Criticism, Logic, Intellectual and Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Mineralogy, Botany, Algebra, Book Keeping, French and Latin Languages; Music on the Harp, Piano, Organ, Violin and Guitar, Vocal Music, Drawing, Painting in water colors, &c., &c.; Plain and Ornamental Needle Work Tapestry, &c., &c.

Those charged with the immediate supervision of the Young Ladies, will be vigilant in requiring an exact observance of the rules of the Institution, and strict attention to a polite and amiable deportment. In the course of the Academic year, two examinations will take place: the first in January, and the second in June. At the close of the first Semi-annual examination is transmitted to the parents of each Young Lady, giving an account of her proficiency in her studies, &c. The Young Ladies at the end of each month are assembled in the presence of their teachers, when a report is made of their advancement in their studies, and their attention to the rules of the School. The Academic year commences on the first Monday in September, and ends on the last day of June. It is divided into two Sessions. No deduction can be made for those who may be withdrawn before the expiration of the Session, unless in cases of protracted sickness. A public distribution of Premiums takes place at the close of the year, after the second examination. Parents and friends of the Institute, are invited on presenting an authorized ticket at the door. As regards the conduct of the Young Ladies, the most strict surveillance of rules, polite deportment, and zeal for advancement, the Young Ladies are divided into two classes: a crown is awarded as the Prize of honor in each class. To retain the gold medal, the pupil must receive the crown and the first premium in the highest classes of the principal studies.

The termination of the Scholastic year, is followed by the annual vacation. In order to avoid interruption of classes, visits to pupils, are confined to Thursdays, and can be made only by their parents, sisters, aunts and uncles; non-relatives, and friends, unless formally authorized by parents or guardians. The pupils will be allowed to visit their parents or guardians, on the first Thursday of every month, leaving the Academy at about 8 o'clock. The uniform to be worn is as follows: Frequent visits have been found detrimental to the improvement of the pupils, and unless particularly requested by the parents, it is preferred that they should visit only at the specified times.

The Ladies who have charge of the Institution, profess the Catholic Faith, yet, while the exercises of religious worship are Catholic, members of every other religious denomination are received, with whom no influence is used to change their belief—but it is required for the maintenance of good order, that they assist with propriety, at the public duties of religion with their companions.

Terms for Boarders.
Entrance Fee, \$5.00
Board and Tuition, including bed and bedding, washing, infirmity charges and doctor's fees, per Session, \$92.00

Externs or Day Scholars.
Tuition for classes in the Senior Circle, per Session, \$20.00
Tuition for classes Intermediate, per Session 15.00

" Primary, " 10.00

Extra Charges.
For each of the Foreign Languages, per Session, \$10.00
Music on Piano Forte, per Session, 20.00
" on Melodion, " 20.00
" on the Harp, " 20.00
" on Guitar, " 20.00
Use of Piano, &c., " 5.00
Use of the Harp, " 5.00

Drawing—Painting in Water Colors, &c., per Session, 10.00
Painting in Oil, per Session, 20.00
Use of Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, per Session, 10.00
School Books, &c., at Store prices.

Payments for each Session must be made in advance. The pupils are required to bring with them the ordinary table furniture, consisting of a knife and fork (silver fork preferred), a silver dessert spoon, a silver tumbler, four table napkins, and six towels. If the washing is attended to at home, a deduction of \$10 will be made. The uniform in winter will be blue Merino dresses, and black aprons; in Summer blue lawn dresses, and black aprons; and white straw hats trimmed with blue. Each pupil must have a white waist dress and a sun bonnet.

The parents and guardians of Young Ladies from a distance, are requested to designate some correspondent in the city, who will be charged to liquidate their bills.

Letters to be addressed to the Directress of the Academy of the Visitation. All letters are inspected by the Directress of the Academy.

N. B. Parents and guardians, are requested to have all the linen of their children or wards marked with their names, before they enter the Institution.

As the number of boarders will be limited, it is necessary to make immediate application. Recommendations required.
Mayville, Ky., July 14, 1864-1m

PEA—a very superior article, the best imported, in store and for sale by
Jus19 BEN PHISTEY

Special Notices.

Let those who have doubted the virtues of Bull's Cedron Bitters, if any such there be, read the following Certificate from gentlemen well known in this community, and doubt no more. Its general introduction into the army will save the lives of thousands of our soldiers.

Louisville, Ky., June 2d, 1863.
We, the undersigned, have seen the good effects produced by the use of Dr. John Bull's Cedron Bitters in case of general debility and prostration of the system, and believe its general use would prevent disease and relieve much suffering. Among our soldiers particularly would this be the case, especially those who are exposed to miasmatic influences in the Southern climate.

Maj. Philip Speed, Col. Int. Rev. 8d Dist. Ky. Chas. B. Cotton, Col. Port of Louisville, Ky. Col. K. Dent, Prov. Marshal of Louisville, Ky. Rev D P Henderson; Vice Pres. Sanitary Com. Harney, Hughes & Co., Publishers, Democrat. Geo. P. Deorn, Prop. Louisville Anzeiger. Hughes & Perhill Wholesale Dry Goods Dealers, Main St. Louisville, Ky.

Davis, Green & Co. Wholesale Shoe Dealers, Main St. Louisville, Ky.

Hart & Mapother, Lithographers, corner of Market and Third Sts. Louisville, Ky.

Jellies Winter, Clothing Merchant, corner of Third and Market Sts. Louisville, Ky.

Capt. S. F. Hildreth, of Steamer U. S. Army. Maj. L. T. Thusten, Paymaster U. S. Army. C. M. Metcalf, National Hotel, Louisville. Col. Jesse Bayles, 4th Ky. Cavalry. George D. Prentice, Louisville Journal. See advertisement in another column.

For sale Wholesale and Retail by SEATON & BRODRICK, Mayville, Ky.

A REMEDY FOR THE PILES.—It is a blessing to the suffering to know that we have an effectual cure for this truly troublesome disease. Mr. J. P. Hazards, of 164 Second street, Cincinnati, O., takes great pleasure in informing all who are suffering with piles that he used a small quantity of Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy, and it effected a permanent cure. This seems to be the case with all who make use of this splendid preparation. It is manufactured at No. 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O., and sold by all Druggists.

PIANOS! PIANOS!!
Of the best manufacturers, at from \$25 to \$50 less than CINCINNATI Cash prices.
dec17 R. ALBERT, Second street.

Commercial.

MAYSVILLE MARKET.

THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1864.
Sugar—New Orleans, 22 to 23 1/2c.
Molasses—New Orleans, Bbls \$1 18 1/2 to 25; H. of Bbls, \$1 30 1/2 to 35.
Coffee—\$10 to 15.
Wheat—Red \$1 90; White \$2 00 to 25.
Flour—Selling at from \$1 50 to \$1 50.
Whisky—Market firm at \$1 75.
Crash Sugar, 31c.
Gran. " 31c.
Leaf " 31c.
Bacon—Sides 22; Hams 24; Shoulders 18c.
Lard—18 to 20c, per lb.
Hemp—\$14 to 15 per ton.
Tobacco—Selling at 7 1/2 to 10c.
Mackerel—Barrels \$1 17; Half bbls. \$1 10; Quarters No. 1, \$1.00.
Salt—75c bushel.
Rice—17c, 20c, 25c.
Feathers—70 cents per bushel.
Flax Seed—\$2 50 per bushel.
Hemp Seed—\$3 20 per bushel.

ALEX. MADDOX,

OLD STAND ON WALL STREET.

GROCERIES, OLD BOURBON, LIQUORS

OLD AND NEW HAMS,

COUNTRY PRODUCE AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY AND BUSINESS CONSUMPTIONS FOR CITY AND COUNTRY!!

AT MY OLD AND COMMISSION

A Stand, embracing two large and elegant three-story stores on Wall Street, I continue to carry on, with increased stock and facilities, my long established business of furnishing Families in City and Country, Farmers, Merchant and all others, most of the essential commodities consumed in life, all which I am selling at the most favorable rates for cash or such country produce as the market. Thankful for the liberal patronage so long extended to me in the past, and which has enabled me to offer greater inducements to customers hereafter, I respectfully solicit a continuance of their favors. Below will be found advertisements of a few of my specialties, but I cannot take up a whole newspaper to enumerate all the commodities of general necessity which I habitually keep on hand. No one can examine my stock and go away unsatisfied as to quality and price.

ALEX. MADDOX,
Old Stand on Wall